

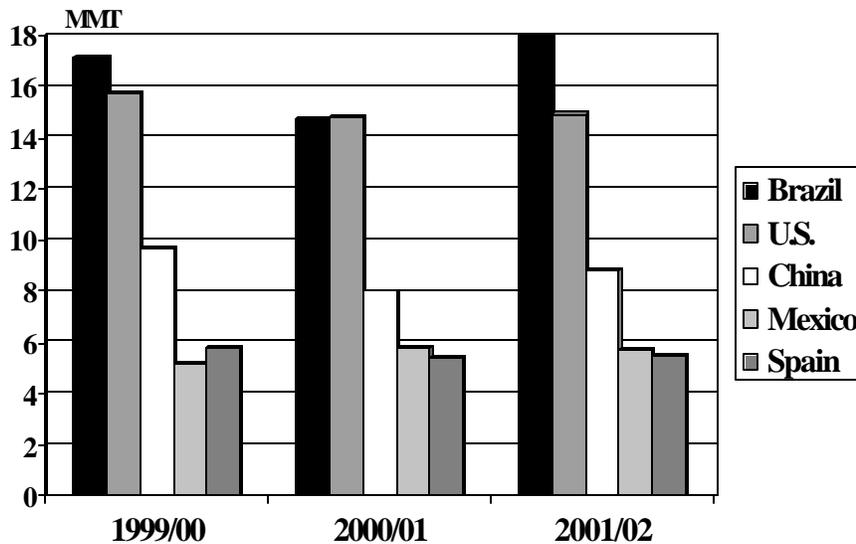
Situation and Outlook for Citrus

World citrus production in selected major-producing countries in 2001/02 is estimated at 71.1 million metric tons, an increase of nearly 6 percent from the 2000/01 level. A large portion of the increase is attributed to a recovery in production in Brazil and China. Brazil's total citrus production is forecast at 18 million tons, up 22 percent from the previous year; while China's level is up by almost 800,000 tons. Total world exports of citrus for major exporters during 2001/02 are estimated at 7.8 million tons, essentially unchanged from the year before.

GLOBAL PRODUCTION

World citrus production in selected major-producing countries in 2001/02 is estimated at 71.1 million tons, an increase of nearly 6 percent from the 2000/01 level. A large portion of the increase is attributed to a recovery in production in Brazil and China.

Total Citrus Production in the Top Producing Countries



Brazil

Brazil's production of total citrus in 2001/02 (marketing year July 2002-June 2003) is forecast at 18 million tons (oranges only), and accounts for 25 percent of the world total for selected-producing countries. This increased production is due to projected higher yields resulting from an excellent bloom period, good weather conditions through mid-March, and better grove management resulting from improved prices last year. The yield for the 2001/02 crop is forecast at 2.18 boxes (40.8 kilograms each) per tree, up 25 percent from last year. Production continues to be affected by some serious citrus diseases, most notably citrus canker and tristeza. In addition, a new disease "morte subita dos citrus," (MSC or sudden death of citrus) was initially noted in December 1999 in the western part of Minas Gerais and northern Sao Paulo. The major difference between MSC and tristeza is that MSC affects the sweet orange/lime "cravo" grafting combination, whereas tristeza affects sweet orange on sour orange grafts.

United States

Total U.S. citrus production during 2001/02 is estimated at 14.9 million tons, essentially unchanged from the 2000/01 level. Orange production during 2001/02 is estimated at 11.3 million tons, up 1 percent from 11.2 million tons in 2000/01. However, Florida's orange crop is estimated at a total 9.4 million tons, up 2.7 percent from last year. California's orange crop is estimated at 1.1 million tons, down 11 percent from last year. There were some adverse weather conditions in California, such as freeze and frost during January and during harvest.

There have been canker finds in several counties in Florida. Governor Bush of Florida had signed into law a bill that allowed additional measures that the state could take to control citrus canker. This bill authorized the Florida Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services to remove citrus trees that are located within 1,900 feet of canker-infected trees. However, on May 24, 2002, a Broward County circuit court issued a temporary injunction against the eradication program. The state sought an appeal of that ruling so that it can again start eliminating infected trees and those trees within 1,900 feet of the infected trees. The Fourth District Court of Appeal issued an opinion on July 9, 2002, that the issue should go to the Florida Supreme Court as soon as the case can be heard. However, on July 18, 2002, the Florida Supreme Court refused to hear the case and as a result, the May 24, 2002, ruling stands. Citrus canker represents a significant risk to Florida's \$9 billion citrus industry. According to sources, nearly 605,000 residential trees and 1.6 million commercial grove trees have been destroyed in 13 Florida counties since 1995.

Mexico

Mexico's production of citrus during 2001/02 is estimated at 5.7 million tons, up over 1 percent from last year. The orange production estimate was revised up to 3.8 million tons from 3.1 million tons. Better-than-expected weather occurred in most of the producing states that produced good first and second blooms on the orange trees. Reports indicate that this has had a negative effect on prices in Mexico and some producers may leave oranges on the trees. Grapefruit production is estimated at 225,000 tons, down

25,000 tons from the 2000/01 level. Mexico's production for other citrus (limes) is unchanged from the previous estimate of 1.65 million tons.

Spain

Spain's total citrus production during 2001/02 is estimated at 5.5 million tons, up just 1 percent from the previous year. However, reports indicate that weather conditions such as high temperatures, hailstorms, and damaging rains during different times of the growing season hurt output. Orange production has been revised to 2.8 million tons, up from 2.7 million tons previously. Tangerine production was revised up to 1.66 million tons. However, this is still down 7 percent from the previous year and down 20 percent from 1999/2000.

Argentina

Argentina's production of citrus during 2001/02 is estimated at 2.6 million tons, down about 9 percent from the previous year's level. Lemons accounted for 47 percent; oranges account for 30 percent; tangerines, 16 percent; and grapefruit, 7 percent. While the steep peso devaluation has lowered the costs of production in dollar terms, some of this has been offset by the government's imposition of a 10-percent export tax and more costly imported inputs. An uncertain economic environment makes it extremely hard for farmers to make decisions. Lower input use, such as fertilizer and spraying chemicals, reduces yields. These factors have led to the downturn in production.

GLOBAL TRADE

Total world exports of citrus for major exporters during 2001/02 are estimated at 7.8 million tons, essentially unchanged from the year before. Spain is the largest exporter, accounting for 37 percent of the total, followed by the United States with 13 percent.

Spain

Spain's exports of total citrus are estimated at 2.87 million tons during 2001/02. Oranges are estimated at 1.3 million tons, tangerines at 1.0 million tons, and lemons at 550,000 tons. Following the ban placed on Spanish clementines by the United States in December 2001 in response to the detection of live Medfly larva in several shipments, exports to the United States dropped to zero during the January-March 2002 period. However, Spain's total exports of clementines during January-March 2002 have increased 71 percent over the previous year as shipments to France and Germany combined have more than doubled the January-March 2001 level. These two markets accounted for nearly half of the total of Spain's exports of clementines during January-December 2001. The United States accounted for only 9 percent of Spain's total clementine shipments during 2001.

United States

U.S. exports of citrus during 2001/02 are estimated at 1.0 million tons. Exports of oranges are estimated at 525,000 tons; grapefruit exports are estimated at 395,000 tons; lemons exports are estimated at 100,000 tons; and tangerines exports are estimated at 15,000 tons. The volume of exports of oranges is estimated to decline this year about 7 percent. Some weather problems in California, which affected the fruit set, led to a 5-percent reduction in the orange crop and higher prices. Since the majority of U.S. exports of oranges originate from California, exports of oranges are forecast to decline. In addition, the economic slowdown worldwide has reduced demand. Also, assorted trade policy and technical-related issues in key countries, such as Korea, have been a factor. During November-April 2001/02, U.S. exports of oranges (including temples) are down about 16 percent from a year ago. Exports of oranges to the top four markets of Canada, Korea, Japan and Hong Kong are down 3, 3, 27, and 23 percent, respectively.

Although the 2001/02 grapefruit crop in the United States is down slightly from last year, U.S. exports of grapefruit during the current marketing season (September-April 2001/02) are running about 2 percent ahead. Exports to the top two markets, Japan and Canada, are both running ahead of last year's pace. The European Union (EU) is also an important market for U.S. grapefruit. Since the EU does not grow substantial quantities of grapefruit, the EU does not unnecessarily restrict the imports of grapefruit. The United States was the largest supplier of grapefruit to the EU in January-December 2001, accounting for 30 percent of the total. South Africa, Israel, and Turkey are the major competitors for the United States in the EU.

In FY 2002, the citrus industry received approximately \$5.6 million to conduct promotions overseas under the Market Access Program (MAP). The MAP has been instrumental in expanding markets for U.S. citrus in Canada, France, the United Kingdom, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Norway, Scandinavia, Singapore, and Malaysia. Consumer and trade promotions are developed for fresh oranges, fresh grapefruit, lemons, orange juice, and grapefruit juice.

In addition to MAP funds, the citrus industry received funds for market research in China under the Emerging Markets Program, for product sampling under the Quality Samples Program, and for market development under the Section 108 program in Scandinavia, China, and Taiwan.

Exports to MAP-targeted countries over the next 3 years are all expected to grow by 7 percent for fresh grapefruit, 6 percent for grapefruit juice, and 9 percent for orange juice. The citrus industry is also trying to introduce new products or product uses in some markets.

Argentina

Argentina's exports of citrus are estimated to drop about 19 percent from the 2000/01 level, due mainly to a return to a more normal level for orange exports. Exports of oranges during 2000/01

climbed to 107,000 tons, mainly as Argentina shipped to countries that were looking for an alternative supplier as the result of the poor South African crop. Exports of oranges in 2001/02 are estimated at 40,000 tons.

Lemon exports are forecast to decline by 15,000 tons, in large part a result of the U.S. action against Argentine lemons. On April 10, 2002, the Solicitor General's office decided not to appeal the court ruling that invalidated USDA's "systems approach" for allowing Argentine citrus imports into the United States. The court's ruling sided with the plaintiffs in the case (California citrus interests), and suggested that APHIS had not properly dealt with the issue of "negligible risk." The ruling also expressed concern with entrusting SENASA, Argentina's plant protection agency, with enforcing the mitigation measures used by the systems approach. In addition, citrus canker was subsequently reported to have been discovered in Argentina in several lemon-producing areas.

Korea

During January-December 2001, Korea's imports of oranges totaled 92,483 tons, down about 7 percent from the previous year. The United States provided 97 percent of the volume, with Australia a distant second with 1 percent. Of the orange total, 32,041 tons entered under Korea's Minimum Market Access (MMA) quota. This was the second year in a row that out-of-quota imports exceeded the quota imports. Korea's imports of oranges during January-May 2002 are running less than 1 percent ahead of last year. Several developments have occurred this year. With the establishment of the quota, the Cheju Citrus Grower's Agricultural Cooperative (CCGAC) was given the responsibility for the administration of the MMA quota. In prior years, CCGAC would import the MMA quota oranges and then sell the oranges in the retail market at the going higher price. This enabled the cooperative to capture the significant quota rent associated with the importation of these oranges. However, as the out-of-quota tariff rate has declined and come more in line with the in-quota rate, these profits to CCGAC have declined as well. As a result, for the past three years, Korea had not fulfilled its commitment under the MMA. CCGAC has shifted its approach and this year they auctioned the full MMA quota to 13 companies in Korea. However, countering this development has been actions by the Korean government, which have served to discourage trade. For example, U.S. shipments of citrus to Korea in May 2002 were held up at ports following the imposition of new regulations by the Korean government. Korea's port authorities were not releasing some U.S. citrus because the issue dates on the phytosanitary certificates were after the departure dates of the shipments even though this had been longstanding standard procedure for the industry. Following discussions between the Koreans and U.S. officials, imports resumed.

Japan

Japan's imports of citrus during 2001/02 are estimated at 503,000 tons, unchanged from the previous year's level. Of the total, 275,000 tons are grapefruit, 125,000 tons are oranges, 90,000 tons are lemons,

and 13,000 tons are tangerines. The United States is the major supplier, accounting for 75

percent of the imported grapefruit, 76 percent of the lemons, and 83 percent of the oranges. Although Japan's consumers like the taste and quality of U.S. citrus, Japan's authorities take steps to protect the domestic citrus industry, which produces unshu oranges. In order to limit the imports of oranges during the distribution season for its domestic production of unshu oranges, Japan imposes seasonal duties for oranges. Imports during December-May (key marketing season for U.S. oranges) of any given year face a duty rate of 32 percent compared to 16 percent during the rest of the year.

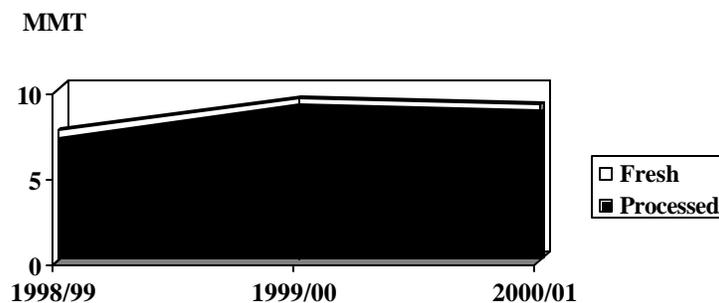
CONSUMPTION AND MARKETING

Total citrus consumption in 2001/02 for the major producing countries is estimated at 64.6 million tons, 33.8 million tons of fresh consumption and 30.8 million tons of processed consumption. Processed consumption is for the processing of oranges into orange juice. This represents an increase from the previous year of 6 percent.

United States

A large part of the citrus produced in the United States goes to processing for juice. About 75 percent of the total citrus crop is forecast to be processed in 2001/02. For oranges produced in Florida, 95-96 percent of the orange crop is processed for orange juice. For grapefruit produced in Florida, the amount going to processing varies, but has ranged from 58-66 percent during the last few years. If production increases, more goes to processing, since grapefruit consumption has been static. So the production and demand for juices in the United States and in major markets plays a significant role in Florida's citrus industry.

Florida's Orange Crop Goes Mainly for Processing



Brazil

The total for Brazil's volume of oranges processed is estimated at 12.6 million tons. This represents about 70 percent of the production level. Since only a small amount of fresh oranges is exported, most of what is grown in Brazil is headed to the processing sector and for export of orange juice. The amount used for fresh consumption (mostly domestic) represents 29 percent of the total.

China

China's consumption of fresh oranges closely follows its production level. About 95 percent of the total citrus produced is freshly consumed within China; about 4 percent is processed for juice. Right now imports of citrus (mostly oranges) represent less than 1 percent of consumption. However, U.S. exports of oranges to China account for a large share of the country's imports and China represents an important developing market for U.S. exporters. There is a long history of citrus consumption within China and citrus fruit remains a popular snack, gift, and "ending" to meals, especially at restaurants.

The Attaché Report search engine contains reports for citrus for several countries including annuals for Australia, Brazil, Argentina, and South Africa. For more information on production and trade, contact Debra A. Pumphrey at 202-720-8899 or at Debra.Pumphrey@fas.usda.gov Also, please visit the citrus commodity page: <http://www.fas.usda.gov/htp/horticulture/citrus.html>

for the latest information. For more information on marketing issues, contact Sonia Jimenez at 202-720-0898.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

TOTAL CITRUS

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin						
Cyprus						
	1999/00	198	0	98	49	51
	2000/01	166	0	83	48	35
	2001/02	156	0	78	41	37
Egypt						
	1999/00	2,470	0	235	2,194	41
	2000/01	2,438	0	248	2,146	44
	2001/02	2,475	0	258	2,172	45
Gaza						
	1999/00	124	0	12	112	0
	2000/01	124	0	12	112	0
	2001/02	124	0	12	112	0
Greece						
	1999/00	1,250	12	321	545	396
	2000/01	1,330	11	369	575	397
	2001/02	897	38	266	382	287
Israel						
	1999/00	800	15	254	177	384
	2000/01	662	0	206	144	312
	2001/02	600	0	163	144	293
Italy						
	1999/00	2,899	196	238	1,699	1,158
	2000/01	3,022	213	260	1,766	1,209
	2001/02	3,138	213	270	1,808	1,273
Morocco						
	1999/00	1,386	0	570	676	140
	2000/01	983	0	376	569	38
	2001/02	1,020	0	390	600	30
Spain						
	1999/00	5,805	129	3,329	1,321	1,284
	2000/01	5,442	258	2,697	1,590	1,413
	2001/02	5,514	148	2,870	1,520	1,272
Turkey						
	1999/00	2,260	0	509	1,525	226
	2000/01	2,225	0	475	1,528	222
	2001/02	2,230	0	540	1,467	223
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	17,192	352	5,566	8,298	3,680
	2000/01	16,392	482	4,726	8,478	3,670
	2001/02	16,154	399	4,847	8,246	3,460
Other Northern Hemisphere						
China						
	1999/00	9,708	21	156	8,969	604
	2000/01	8,039	51	182	7,678	230
	2001/02	8,832	57	210	8,335	344
Cuba						
	1999/00	769	0	30	154	585
	2000/01	779	0	35	159	585
	2001/02	527	0	10	77	440
Japan						
	1999/00	1,817	500	5	2,027	285
	2000/01	1,504	503	5	1,876	126
	2001/02	1,636	503	5	1,999	135

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

TOTAL CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
South Korea					
1999/00	635	1	6	597	33
2000/01	563	0	7	529	27
2001/02	651	1	10	586	56
Mexico					
1999/00	5,218	42	277	4,274	709
2000/01	5,765	38	267	4,834	702
2001/02	5,675	38	274	4,727	712
United States					
1999/00	15,673	328	1,051	3,068	11,882
2000/01	14,803	394	1,084	3,140	10,973
2001/02	14,881	332	1,039	3,024	11,150
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	33,820	892	1,525	19,089	14,098
2000/01	31,453	986	1,580	18,216	12,643
2001/02	32,202	931	1,548	18,748	12,837
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	51,012	1,244	7,091	27,387	17,778
2000/01	47,845	1,468	6,306	26,694	16,313
2001/02	48,356	1,330	6,395	26,994	16,297
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1999/00	2,579	20	286	1,179	1,134
2000/01	2,808	13	413	1,272	1,136
2001/02	2,566	6	335	1,099	1,138
Australia					
1999/00	624	13	143	192	302
2000/01	437	9	150	136	160
2001/02	591	13	150	180	274
Brazil					
1999/00	17,136	0	90	5,418	11,628
2000/01	14,729	0	122	5,100	9,507
2001/02	17,993	0	122	5,222	12,649
South Africa					
1999/00	1,423	2	717	313	395
2000/01	1,500	2	790	325	387
2001/02	1,585	2	803	321	463
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1999/00	21,762	35	1,236	7,102	13,459
2000/01	19,474	24	1,475	6,833	11,190
2001/02	22,735	21	1,410	6,822	14,524
Total World					
1999/00	72,774	1,279	8,327	34,489	31,237
2000/01	67,319	1,492	7,781	33,527	27,503
2001/02	71,091	1,351	7,805	33,816	30,821

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

FRESH ORANGES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere					
Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1999/00	134	0	59	40	35
2000/01	102	0	40	40	22
2001/02	98	0	39	34	25
Egypt					
1999/00	1,637	0	208	1,406	23
2000/01	1,610	0	225	1,357	28
2001/02	1,642	0	230	1,382	30
Gaza 4/					
1999/00	105	0	7	98	0
2000/01	105	0	7	98	0
2001/02	105	0	7	98	0
Greece					
1999/00	1,040	1	267	394	380
2000/01	1,100	0	305	417	378
2001/02	800	3	246	280	277
Israel					
1999/00	327	10	89	96	152
2000/01	225	0	71	69	85
2001/02	190	0	55	70	65
Italy					
1999/00	1,750	57	135	1,042	630
2000/01	1,800	59	143	1,106	610
2001/02	1,935	60	150	1,145	700
Morocco					
1999/00	845	0	298	417	130
2000/01	693	0	240	415	38
2001/02	680	0	200	450	30
Spain					
1999/00	2,828	77	1,484	641	780
2000/01	2,688	180	1,068	900	900
2001/02	2,807	80	1,300	800	787
Turkey					
1999/00	1,100	0	102	888	110
2000/01	1,070	0	115	848	107
2001/02	1,040	0	130	806	104
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1999/00	9,766	145	2,649	5,022	2,240
2000/01	9,393	239	2,214	5,250	2,168
2001/02	9,297	143	2,357	5,065	2,018
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China					
1999/00	3,236	19	8	3,085	162
2000/01	2,907	49	3	2,893	60
2001/02	2,924	55	3	2,918	58
Cuba					
1999/00	440	0	10	100	330
2000/01	450	0	15	105	330
2001/02	340	0	5	50	285
Japan					
1999/00	21	129	0	148	2
2000/01	19	132	0	149	2
2001/02	19	125	0	142	2

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

FRESH ORANGES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Mexico					
1999/00	3,385	32	11	2,996	410
2000/01	3,885	27	19	3,493	400
2001/02	3,800	27	20	3,397	410
United States 5/					
1999/00	11,875	48	519	1,494	9,910
2000/01	11,225	54	566	1,603	9,110
2001/02	11,337	60	525	1,522	9,350
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	18,957	228	548	7,823	10,814
2000/01	18,486	262	603	8,243	9,902
2001/02	18,420	267	553	8,029	10,105
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	28,723	373	3,197	12,845	13,054
2000/01	27,879	501	2,817	13,493	12,070
2001/02	27,717	410	2,910	13,094	12,123
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1999/00	789	12	40	621	140
2000/01	913	7	107	670	143
2001/02	780	3	40	603	140
Australia					
1999/00	624	13	143	192	302
2000/01	437	9	150	136	160
2001/02	591	13	150	180	274
Brazil					
1999/00	17,136	0	90	5,418	11,628
2000/01	14,729	0	122	5,100	9,507
2001/02	17,993	0	122	5,222	12,649
South Africa 6/					
1999/00	1,119	1	517	295	308
2000/01	1,150	1	586	295	270
2001/02	1,220	1	590	301	330
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1999/00	19,668	26	790	6,526	12,378
2000/01	17,229	17	965	6,201	10,080
2001/02	20,584	17	902	6,306	13,393
Total World					
1999/00	48,391	399	3,987	19,371	25,432
2000/01	45,108	518	3,782	19,694	22,150
2001/02	48,301	427	3,812	19,400	25,516

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

4/ Tangerine production is small and is included with oranges.

5/ Includes Temples.

6/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

FRESH TANGERINES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin					
Egypt					
1999/00	478	0	10	463	5
2000/01	481	0	8	471	2
2001/02	483	0	10	473	0
Greece					
1999/00	85	0	30	51	4
2000/01	100	0	34	61	5
2001/02	40	0	10	28	2
Israel					
1999/00	120	0	35	40	45
2000/01	86	0	30	30	26
2001/02	85	0	29	35	21
Italy					
1999/00	594	72	67	414	185
2000/01	592	57	76	375	198
2001/02	636	53	79	400	210
Morocco 4/					
1999/00	511	0	272	229	10
2000/01	260	0	136	124	0
2001/02	310	0	190	120	0
Spain					
1999/00	2,070	25	1,360	450	285
2000/01	1,780	39	1,106	460	253
2001/02	1,655	45	1,020	460	220
Turkey					
1999/00	500	0	121	329	50
2000/01	560	0	157	347	56
2001/02	550	0	170	325	55
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1999/00	4,358	97	1,895	1,976	584
2000/01	3,859	96	1,547	1,868	540
2001/02	3,759	98	1,508	1,841	508
Other Northern Hemisphere					
China					
1999/00	6,472	2	148	5,884	442
2000/01	5,132	2	179	4,785	170
2001/02	5,908	2	207	5,417	286
Cuba					
1999/00	5	0	0	5	0
2000/01	5	0	0	5	0
2001/02	2	0	0	2	0
Japan 5/					
1999/00	1,704	9	5	1,428	280
2000/01	1,398	13	5	1,285	121
2001/02	1,532	13	5	1,410	130
South Korea					
1999/00	635	1	6	597	33
2000/01	563	0	7	529	27
2001/02	651	1	10	586	56

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/

FRESH TANGERINES

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
United States 6/					
1999/00	505	96	28	366	207
2000/01	421	100	14	350	157
2001/02	473	60	15	353	165
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	9,321	108	187	8,280	962
2000/01	7,519	115	205	6,954	475
2001/02	8,566	76	237	7,768	637
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	13,679	205	2,082	10,256	1,546
2000/01	11,378	211	1,752	8,822	1,015
2001/02	12,325	174	1,745	9,609	1,145
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1999/00	438	0	24	378	36
2000/01	501	0	37	418	46
2001/02	416	0	40	331	45
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1999/00	438	0	24	378	36
2000/01	501	0	37	418	46
2001/02	416	0	40	331	45
Total World					
1999/00	14,117	205	2,106	10,634	1,582
2000/01	11,879	211	1,789	9,240	1,061
2001/02	12,741	174	1,785	9,940	1,190

1/ Forecast

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

4/ Clementines only

5/ Mainly satsumas (also called mandarin or unshu mikan, but also including mandarin hybrids.

6/ Includes tangelos which account for about half of combined tangerine and tangelo production. Export and import data include mandarins.

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/

FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1999/00	36	0	23	3	10
2000/01	38	0	27	3	8
2001/02	37	0	26	3	8
Gaza					
1999/00	10	0	5	5	0
2000/01	10	0	5	5	0
2001/02	10	0	5	5	0
Israel					
1999/00	324	5	121	23	185
2000/01	320	0	95	25	200
2001/02	297	0	76	22	199
Italy					
1999/00	12	28	3	35	2
2000/01	20	30	5	40	5
2001/02	30	30	8	45	7
Turkey					
1999/00	140	0	72	54	14
2000/01	135	0	86	36	13
2001/02	140	0	90	36	14
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1999/00	522	33	224	120	211
2000/01	523	30	218	109	226
2001/02	514	30	205	111	228
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Cuba					
1999/00	310	0	20	35	255
2000/01	310	0	20	35	255
2001/02	175	0	5	15	155
Japan					
1999/00	0	270	0	270	0
2000/01	0	274	0	274	0
2001/02	0	275	0	275	0
Mexico					
1999/00	240	9	2	215	32
2000/01	250	10	3	223	34
2001/02	225	10	4	197	34
United States					
1999/00	2,507	6	394	650	1,469
2000/01	2,240	19	387	611	1,261
2001/02	2,210	30	395	629	1,216
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	3,057	285	416	1,170	1,756
2000/01	2,800	303	410	1,143	1,550
2001/02	2,610	315	404	1,116	1,405
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	3,579	318	640	1,290	1,967
2000/01	3,323	333	628	1,252	1,776
2001/02	3,124	345	609	1,227	1,633

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/

FRESH GRAPEFRUIT

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1999/00	189	8	18	99	80
2000/01	177	6	24	88	71
2001/02	170	3	25	75	73
South Africa					
1999/00	186	1	134	9	44
2000/01	195	1	129	10	57
2001/02	190	1	125	10	56
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1999/00	375	9	152	108	124
2000/01	372	7	153	98	128
2001/02	360	4	150	85	129
Total World					
1999/00	3,954	327	792	1,398	2,091
2000/01	3,695	340	781	1,350	1,904
2001/02	3,484	349	759	1,312	1,762

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

FRESH LEMONS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Northern Hemisphere Mediterranean Basin					
Cyprus					
1999/00	28	0	16	6	6
2000/01	26	0	16	5	5
2001/02	21	0	13	4	4
Gaza					
1999/00	9	0	0	9	0
2000/01	9	0	0	9	0
2001/02	9	0	0	9	0
Greece					
1999/00	125	11	24	100	12
2000/01	130	11	30	97	14
2001/02	57	35	10	74	8
Israel					
1999/00	18	0	1	15	2
2000/01	16	0	1	14	1
2001/02	17	0	1	15	1
Italy					
1999/00	543	39	33	208	341
2000/01	610	67	36	245	396
2001/02	537	70	33	218	356
Morocco					
1999/00	20	0	0	20	0
2000/01	20	0	0	20	0
2001/02	20	0	0	20	0
Spain					
1999/00	892	27	484	230	205
2000/01	960	39	522	230	247
2001/02	1037	23	550	260	250
Turkey					
1999/00	520	0	214	254	52
2000/01	460	0	117	297	46
2001/02	500	0	150	300	50
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin					
1999/00	2,155	77	772	842	618
2000/01	2,231	117	722	917	709
2001/02	2,198	128	757	900	669
Other Northern Hemisphere					
Japan					
1999/00	2	92	0	94	0
2000/01	2	84	0	86	0
2001/02	2	90	0	92	0
United States					
1999/00	762	17	106	381	292
2000/01	907	33	113	383	444
2001/02	855	40	100	380	415

FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/

FRESH LEMONS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	764	109	106	475	292
2000/01	909	117	113	469	444
2001/02	857	130	100	472	415
Total Northern Hemisphere					
1999/00	2,919	186	878	1,317	910
2000/01	3,140	234	835	1,386	1,153
2001/02	3,055	258	857	1,372	1,084
Southern Hemisphere					
Argentina					
1999/00	1,163	0	204	81	878
2000/01	1,217	0	245	96	876
2001/02	1,200	0	230	90	880
South Africa					
1999/00	118	0	66	9	43
2000/01	155	0	75	20	60
2001/02	175	0	88	10	77
Total Southern Hemisphere					
1999/00	1,281	0	270	90	921
2000/01	1,372	0	320	116	936
2001/02	1,375	0	318	100	957
Total World					
1999/00	4,200	186	1,148	1,407	1,831
2000/01	4,512	234	1,155	1,502	2,089
2001/02	4,430	258	1,175	1,472	2,041

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

OTHER CITRUS

Country/Year 3/		Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
(1,000 Metric tons)						
Northern Hemisphere						
Mediterranean Basin						
Egypt 4/						
	1999/00	355	0	17	325	13
	2000/01	347	0	15	318	14
	2001/02	350	0	18	317	15
Israel						
	1999/00	11	0	8	3	0
	2000/01	15	0	9	6	0
	2001/02	11	0	2	2	7
Morocco						
	1999/00	10	0	0	10	0
	2000/01	10	0	0	10	0
	2001/02	10	0	0	10	0
Spain 5/						
	1999/00	15	0	1	0	14
	2000/01	14	0	1	0	13
	2001/02	15	0	0	0	15
Subtotal Mediterranean Basin						
	1999/00	391	0	26	338	27
	2000/01	386	0	25	334	27
	2001/02	386	0	20	329	37
Other Northern Hemisphere						
Cuba 4/						
	1999/00	14	0	0	14	0
	2000/01	14	0	0	14	0
	2001/02	10	0	0	10	0
Japan 6/						
	1999/00	90	0	0	87	3
	2000/01	85	0	0	82	3
	2001/02	83	0	0	80	3
Mexico 7/						
	1999/00	1,593	1	264	1,063	267
	2000/01	1,630	1	245	1,118	268
	2001/02	1,650	1	250	1,133	268
United States 7/						
	1999/00	24	161	4	177	4
	2000/01	10	188	4	193	1
	2001/02	6	142	4	140	4
Subtotal Other Northern Hemisphere						
	1999/00	1,721	162	268	1,341	274
	2000/01	1,739	189	249	1,407	272
	2001/02	1,749	143	254	1,363	275
Total Northern Hemisphere						
	1999/00	2,112	162	294	1,679	301
	2000/01	2,125	189	274	1,741	299
	2001/02	2,135	143	274	1,692	312

**FRESH CITRUS: SUPPLY & UTILIZATION, SELECTED COUNTRIES
1999/2000 - 2001/2002 1/**

OTHER CITRUS

Country/Year 3/	Production	Imports	Exports	Consumption 2/	Processed
	(1,000 Metric tons)				
Total World					
1999/00	2,112	162	294	1,679	301
2000/01	2,125	189	274	1,741	299
2001/02	2,135	143	274	1,692	312

1/ Forecast.

2/ In Greece, Italy, and Spain "consumption" includes fruit withdrawn from the market under the European Union price support program.

3/ Crop years refers to harvest and marketing period, which usually begins in the fall and extends to the spring. This corresponds roughly to October-June in the Northern Hemisphere and April-December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

4/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.

5/ Sour oranges.

6/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).

7/ Limes.